

the trenches to the south of Hill 119, where French troops had been installed. Each one of the trenches was carefully guarded.

To the north of the Aisne, near Soupir, the enemy conducted a violent demonstration against our trenches. The firing of their artillery and their infantry was not followed by an infantry attack.

In the Champagne district our fire put a definite check to a German counter attack in the vicinity of Malancourt.

The number of prisoners made yesterday evening during our advance to the north of Massiges is 250, including six officers.

The statement issued to-night says: Some new progress has been realized in the southern part of the Giverny Wood (Ardennes).

To the east of Souchez we have made prisoners of sixty-one members of the Prussian Guard and set free some French prisoners who had been in the hands of the Germans since September 23.

Champagne a sudden attack between Auberville and Leprie de Vellegrange has enabled us to take from the enemy more machine guns and about thirty prisoners.

The Germans have directed on some of our new positions an intermittent bombardment in which they used shells which caused irritation of the eyes and made them burn.

A violent bombardment of our trenches in the Argonne to the north of La Huellette has been stopped by the enemy's batteries, which were immediately counter attacked by our artillery.

Some shells have been thrown from a long range on Verdun and Yverville by the enemy batteries, which were immediately counter attacked by our artillery.

We have, on our part, cannonaded at long range some trains in the station of Vigneulles, less than five miles from the front.

In the Vosges, in the environs of the Vosges, an offensive demonstration of the enemy, which was accompanied by cannonading and rifle firing, has not been followed by any infantry action.

Our airship Alance bombarded during the night of September 30 the junction of Amagne, Lancy and the stations of Attigny and Vouziers. The airship was shelled all along its journey, especially at Vouziers, where it fought itself surrounded by numerous clusters of incendiary rockets. The airship has returned safely to its base, after the fulfillment of its mission, having been hit only by a few splinters of shells, which caused no damage.

BRITISH OFFICIAL.

The following communication from Sir John French was given out by the British War Office to-night:

On the 29th the enemy made several attacks on our positions north of the junction of Amagne, Lancy and the stations of Attigny and Vouziers. The enemy's fire was continued all day, with the result that we maintained all our positions except on the extreme left, where the enemy gained about 150 yards of a trench.

Our position was held firmly and the enemy's attack was repulsed. On the 30th the enemy made several attacks on our positions north of the junction of Amagne, Lancy and the stations of Attigny and Vouziers. The enemy's fire was continued all day, with the result that we maintained all our positions except on the extreme left, where the enemy gained about 150 yards of a trench.

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weather enables the aviators to observe accurately the effects of the fire.

The critic states that the official communication from the War Ministry underestimates rather than otherwise the results attained.

"NO PEACE WHILE I HOLD A SWORD"

Kaiser So Declares on Visit to Indians in Prison Camp.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, Oct. 1.—"The Daily Mail" says that three disabled Indian Sepoys, a Rajput and two Gurkhas, exchanged prisoners, are now in Brighton Hospital, after ten months' captivity in Germany. They were visited in their camp by the Kaiser.

The Rajput describes the German Padishah as a gentleman, with big mustaches, wearing a uniform covered with medals. He spent fifteen minutes with the Indians, asking them several questions and laughing and smiling all the while. As he left the Sepoy's cot he touched the sepoy by his side and said: "I will make peace until this sword is snatched out of my hand."

MINES OPENED WAY FOR FRENCH DRIVE

Guns Then Mowed Down Forest Protecting Germans at Souchez, and Trenches Fell.

Paris, Oct. 1.—Seven mines, each containing 1,600 pounds of powder, were exploded with a terrific roar as soon as the signal was given for the French advance at Souchez, according to the story of an eyewitness of the battle.

"Simultaneously," he said, "our men leaped out of their trenches and made for the German trenches before a forest of the forest and went on, some even crossing the Souchez Brook or going up the sunken road leading to Angres, but the Germans brought up reserves and tried to surround us."

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BRITAIN DENIES TRYING TO KILL U. S. COMMERCE

American Trade with European Neutrals Growing Fast, She Contends.

FASTER, IN FACT, THAN ENGLAND'S OWN

Statistics Cited Show Big U. S. Trade in Cocoa, Non-Existent a Year Ago.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, Oct. 1.—Coinciding with the publication to-day by the State Department of a note from Great Britain denying that war measures were being misused to destroy American commerce for the benefit of British shippers, attorneys for Chicago packing houses came here to lay before Acting Secretary Polk charges that meat products seized by the British authorities have been sold to merchants in Great Britain for re-export to the neutral countries to which they were originally consigned, at an enormous profit to the intermediaries.

The packers are indignant at the treatment they have received in the British courts, and will ask the State Department to protest to Great Britain against sending any more of their cargoes before the prize courts.

The packers acknowledged the jurisdiction of the prize court, in the cases of the four cargoes recently condemned, but declare that the methods used by the courts are so patently designed to sacrifice American commerce to British interests that they have nothing to gain and everything to lose by permitting the remaining twenty-nine cargoes to be judged in the same way.

The British note is dated August 15, but was withheld from the press at the time of its receipt, some weeks ago. It is ostensibly in response to a request from Ambassador Page for the statistics of the British export trade in cocoa with the neutral countries of Europe.

Sir Edward Grey makes use of the opportunity, however, to discuss the charge that Great Britain is interrupting American commerce with neutral countries in favor of home manufacturers.

Figures to Be Verified.

Figures are presented by Sir Edward Grey to prove that the export trade of the United States with Scandinavia, Holland and other countries has increased more rapidly than that of Great Britain. These have been referred to the Department of Commerce for verification.

The British note makes a particular point of the fact that American raw materials for which originated in the United Kingdom, this to the direct detriment of British manufacturers.

Their trade in some cases has increased in the first five months of 1915, while the figures of the United States for the same period showed an increase from 1,579 to 5,640 cents.

"It will therefore be seen," says Sir Edward Grey, "that this country has actually been supplying more rubber to the United States at the expense of other neutrals, while American exporters have taken advantage of this to ship increased quantities of rubber to Scandinavia and the Netherlands."

Cocoa Statistics Significant.

The figures for cocoa, the request for which by Ambassador Page was the basis for the note, are stated by Sir Edward Grey to "speak for themselves."

They indicate that the American export trade in this commodity has increased in the first five months of 1915, while the figures of the United States for the same period showed an increase from 1,579 to 5,640 cents.

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pilation of statistics drawn up from the manifests of examined ships alone, and it would be probable that the figures obtained by the War Trade Department are necessarily understatements of the amounts actually shipped. But even from the figures thus obtained it is possible to show conclusively how much greater the increases in the American exports to Scandinavian countries and the Netherlands have been during the first five months of this year, not only in the case of cotton but in that of almost every other important commodity.

"In the case of lubricating oil exports to the United Kingdom, the increase of United Kingdom exports was 709,870 gallons; the increase of the United States exports during the same five months was 3,867,593 gallons, being five times as great as the British increase."

"The increase in the re-exports of manufactured tobacco from the United Kingdom to the same countries over the same five months was 2,937,244 pounds; the corresponding United States increase was 6,981,845 pounds."

"United Kingdom re-exports of cocoa have risen from 2,976,143 pounds in January, May, 1914, to 14,564,013 pounds in May, 1915, an increase in round numbers of 11,500,000. Exports from the United States for the same period have risen from 1,579,000 pounds in 1914 to 5,640,000 pounds in 1915, an increase of 4,061,000. These figures show a 100 per cent increase."

"In the first five months of 1915 the United Kingdom re-exports of cocoa to the United States amounted to 80,407 hundredweight and the exports from the United States to 7,876 hundredweight. In the corresponding five months of 1914 the United Kingdom re-exports were 25,750 hundredweight, showing that the United States exports, which were formerly much less, are now greater than those of the United Kingdom."

"The United Kingdom increase in the export of wheat flour to Scandinavia and the Netherlands in the first five months of 1915, compared with 1914, was 47,045 hundredweight; the United States increase was 2,555,593 hundredweight for the same period."

"Everything in the statistics I have quoted tends to show that the mercantile community of the United States has made profits proportionately equal to or greater than those of the mercantile community of Great Britain in respect to all those demands which have inevitably arisen in Scandinavia and the Netherlands as a consequence of the closing of German ports. The volume of the trade of the United States with those countries has increased 300 per cent."

Information Unasked For.

Officials say the note does not necessarily call for an answer, as the British government was not asked for this explanation. The British government, however, has been asked for a purely gratuitous manner. It is believed, however, that an examination of the figures cited by Sir Edward Grey will show that in some cases the British exports are in restraint of commerce have actually had a depressing effect on American trade, which does not appear on the surface of the tabulated figures.

The conclusions reached after examination of the statistics are that the British government will probably be used to reinforce the arguments in the general note to Great Britain on restraints on commerce, which has been prepared in partnership with the United States.

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